

# **EXHIBIT 12**

**Second College Edition**

**The  
American Heritage  
Dictionary**

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**ame** (di-fām) *tr.v.* -famed, -faming, -fames. 1. To at-  
k the good name of by slander or libel. 2. *Archaic.* To  
grace. [ME *defamen* < OFr. *defamer* < Lat. *diffamare*;  
+ *apari* + *fama*, reputation.] —**de-fam'er** *n.*  
**ault** (di-fōl) *n.* 1. A failure to perform a task or fulfill  
obligation, esp. failure to meet a financial obligation.  
Failure to make a required appearance in court. 3. The  
lure of one or more competitors or teams to participate in  
contest: *win by default*. —*v.* -faulted, -faulting, -faults.  
*ntr.* 1. To fail to do what is required. 2. To fail to pay  
money when it is due. 3. *Law.* a. To fail to appear in court  
summoned. b. To lose a case by not appearing. 4. To  
fail to compete in or complete a scheduled contest. 5. To  
fail to perform or pay. 2. *Law.* To lose (a case) by  
ling to appear in court. 3. To fail to take part in or com-  
te (a contest, for example). —*idiom.* In default of  
rough the failure, absence, or lack of. [ME *defaute* < OFr.  
VLat. \**defallita* < Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *fallere*, to fail,]  
—**de-fault'er** *n.*  
**feasance** (di-fē-zans) *n.* 1. An annulment or rendering  
id. 2. The voiding of a contract or deed. 3. A clause  
thin a contract or deed providing for annulment. [ME  
tesauce < AN < OFr. *defesance* < *defesant*, pr.p. of  
sfaire, to destroy. —see DEFECT.]  
**feasible** (di-fē-zə-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being annulled or  
minated. —**de-fea-si-bil'i-ty**, **de-fea-si-ble-ness** *n.*  
**feat** (di-fē) *tr.v.* -feated, -feating, -feats. 1. To win vic-  
ory over; beat. 2. To prevent the success of; thwart: *defeat*  
e's purpose. 3. *Law.* To annul or make void. —*n.* 1. The  
t of defeating or state of being defeated. 2. Failure to win.  
A coming to naught; frustration. 4. *Law.* The act of mak-  
g null and void. [ME *defeten* < *defeti*, disfigured < OFr.  
sfait, p.p. of *desfaire*, to destroy < Med. Lat. *disfacere*;  
at. *dis-*, asunder + *facere*, to do.] —**de-feat'er** *n.*  
**Synonyms:** defeat, conquer, vanquish, beat, rout, subdue,  
ubjugate, overcome. These verbs mean to get the better of  
adversary. *Defeat*, the most general, does not necessarily  
nply finality of outcome. *Conquer* suggests decisive wide-  
ale victory. *Vanquish* emphasizes total and final mastery.  
eat, less formal, is often the equivalent of *defeat*, though  
ai may convey greater emphasis. *Rout* implies not only  
omplete victory but also putting an adversary to flight.  
ubdue suggests mastery and control by suppression or tam-  
g. *Subjugate* more strongly implies making an opponent  
bservient. *Overcome* stresses the importance of the con-  
quest to the victor's well-being and often implies courage  
nd perseverance.

**feast** (di-fēst) *n.* Acceptance of or resignation to  
e prospect of defeat. —**de-feat'ist** *n.*  
**fecate** (di-fē-kāt) *v.* -cated, -cating, -cates. —*intr.* To  
oid feces from the bowels. —*tr.* To clarify (a chemical solu-  
ion). [Lat. *defaecare*, *defaecat*; *de-*, away + *faex*, dregs.]  
—**de-feca'tion** *n.* —**de-feca'tor** *n.*  
**fect** (di-fēkt', di-fēkt') *n.* 1. The lack of something neces-  
ary or desirable for completion or perfection; deficiency.  
2. An imperfection; fault. —*intr.* *v.* (di-fēkt') -fect-ed, -fect-  
ng, -fects. To leave, without consent or permission, an alle-  
gation that one had espoused or acknowledged. [ME < Lat.  
fectus < p.p. of *deficere*, to depart, fail; *de-*, from +  
acere, to do.] —**de-fec'tion** *n.* —**de-fec'tor** *n.*  
**fective** (di-fēkt'iv) *adj.* 1. Having a defect; faulty.  
2. *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the inflected forms normal  
or a particular category of word, as the verb *may* in Eng-  
ish. 3. Of subnormal intelligence. —*n.* Someone physically  
or mentally incapacitated. —**de-fec'tive-ly** *adv.* —**de-fec-  
tiveness** *n.*

**efence** (di-fēns) *n.* & *v.* Chiefly Brit. Variant of *defense*.  
**efend** (di-fēnd') *v.* -fended, -fending, -fends. —*tr.* 1. To  
protect from danger, attack, or harm; guard. 2. To support  
or maintain, as by argument or action; justify. 3. *Law.* a. To  
represent (the defendant) in a civil or criminal case. b. To  
contest (a legal action or claim). —*intr.* To make a defense.  
[ME *defenden* < OFr. *defendre* < Lat. *defendere*, to ward off.]  
—**de-fend'a-ble** *adj.* —**de-fend'er** *n.*

**Synonyms:** defend, protect, guard, preserve, shield, safe-  
guard. These verbs mean to make safe from danger or at-  
tack. *Defend* implies use of countermeasures in repelling an  
actual attack. *Protect* suggests providing a cover to repel  
discomfort, injury, or attack. *Guard* suggests keeping watch  
over a person or thing. *Preserve* implies protective measures  
to maintain something as it is for an extended period. *Shield*  
suggests protection in the form of something or someone  
placed between the threat and the threatened. *Safeguard*  
stresses protection against potential or less imminent dan-  
ger, often by preventive action.

**defendant** (di-fēn'dant) *n.* *Law.* One against whom an ac-  
tion is brought.  
**defenses-tration** (di-fēn's-trā'shən) *n.* An act of throwing  
something or someone out of a window. [DE + Lat. *fenest-  
ra*, window.]  
**defense** (di-fēns) *n.* 1. The act of defending against attack,  
danger, or injury; protection. 2. Something that defends or  
protects. 3. *Psychanal.* A defense mechanism. 4. An argu-  
ment in support or justification of something. 5. *Law.*  
a. The action of the defendant in opposition to complaints  
against him. b. The defendant and his legal counsel. 6. The

science or art of defending oneself; self-defense. 7. *Sports.*  
The team or those players on the team attempting to stop  
the opposition from scoring. —*tr.v.* -fensed, -fensing, -fens-  
es. *Sports.* To attempt to stop (the opposition) from scoring.  
[ME < OFr. < Lat. *defensio* < fem. p.p. of *defendere*, to  
ward off.] —**de-fense'less** *adj.* —**de-fense'lessly** *adv.* —  
**de-fense'ness** *n.*

**defense mechanism** *n.* 1. *Biol.* A reaction of an organism  
used in self-defense, as against germs. 2. *Psychanal.* A usu-  
ally involuntary mental mechanism, such as repression or  
projection, that protects an individual from shame, anxiety,  
or loss of self-esteem.

**defensible** (di-fēn'si-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being defended,  
protected, or justified. —**de-fen'si-bil'i-ty**, **de-fen'si-ble-ness**  
*n.* —**de-fen'si-bly** *adv.*  
**defensive** (di-fēn'siv) *adj.* 1. Intended or appropriate for  
defense. 2. Done for defense. 3. Of or pertaining to defense.  
—*n.* 1. A means of defense. 2. An attitude of defense. —  
**de-fen'sive-ly** *adv.* —**de-fen'sive-ness** *n.*

**defer** (di-fūr) *v.* -ferred, -ferring, -fers. —*tr.* 1. To put off  
until a future time; postpone: *deferred writing until now*.  
2. To postpone the induction of (one eligible for the mili-  
tary draft). —*intr.* To procrastinate; delay. [ME *deferren* <  
OFr. *deferer* < Lat. *deferre*. —see DIFFER.] —**de-fer-ra-  
ble** *adj.* —**de-fer'r** *n.*

**defer** (di-fūr) *v.* -ferred, -ferring, -fers. To comply  
with or submit to the wishes, opinion, or decision of an-  
other; *deferred to his mother*. [ME *deferren* < OFr. *deferre* <  
Lat. *deferre*, to carry away, bring to; *de-*, away + *ferre*, to  
carry.] —**de-fer'r** *n.*

**deference** (dēf'ər-əns, dēf'rəns) *n.* 1. Submission or cour-  
teous yielding to the opinion, wishes, or judgment of an-  
other. 2. Courteous respect.

**deferential** (dēf'ər-ənt, dēf'rənt) *adj.* Showing deference;  
deferential.

**deferent** (dēf'ər-ənt, dēf'rənt) *adj.* 1. Carrying down or  
away. 2. Adapted to carry or transport. [Lat. *deferens*, *defer-  
ent*, pr.p. of *deferre*, to carry away. —see DEFER.]

**deferential** (dēf'ər-ən'shəl) *adj.* Marked by deference; a  
deferential attitude. —**de-fer'en'ti-ally** *adv.*

**deferment** (di-fūr'mənt) also **de-fer-ral** (-fūr'al) *n.* The act  
of delaying or putting off; postponement.

**deferred** (di-fūrd') *adj.* 1. Postponed or delayed. 2. With  
benefits or payments withheld until a future date. 3. Having  
had one's compulsory military service postponed.

**defervescence** (dēf'ər-ve'səns) *n.* The abatement of a fe-  
ver. [*Lat.* *defervescere*, *defervescens*, pr.p. of *defervescere*,  
to stop boiling; *de-*, off, away + *fervere*, to begin to  
boil < *fervere*, to boil.]

**defiance** (di-fī-əns) *n.* 1. Bold resistance to an opposing  
force or authority. 2. Intentionally provocative behavior or  
attitude. [ME *defiance* < OFr. *defiance* < *desfier*, to defy.]  
**defiant** (di-fī-ənt) *adj.* Marked by defiance. —**de-fian'ti-  
ly** *adv.*

**defibrillate** (di-fī-brī-lāt) *tr.v.* -lated, -lating, -lates. To  
stop the fibrillating of (a heart). —**de-fibril-la'tion** *n.* —  
**de-fibril-la'tive** *adj.* —**de-fibril-la'tor** *n.* —**de-fibril-la'to-  
ry** (-lā-tōrē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

**deficiency** (di-fī-shən-sē) *n.* pl. -cies. 1. The quality or  
condition of being deficient. 2. A lack or shortage; insuffi-  
ciency.

**deficiency disease** *n.* A disease, as rickets or scurvy,  
caused by a dietary deficiency of specific vitamins and min-  
erals.

**deficient** (di-fī-shənt) *adj.* 1. Lacking an essential quality  
or element. 2. Inadequate in amount or degree; insufficient.  
[Lat. *deficiens*, *deficiens*, pr.p. of *deficere*, to fail. —see  
DEFECT.] —**de-fic'i-ent-ly** *adv.*

**deficit** (dēf'it) *n.* The amount by which something, as a  
sum of money, falls short of the required or expected  
amount; shortage. [Fr. *déficit* < Lat. *deficit*, it is lacking.]  
**deficit spending** *n.* The spending of public funds obtained  
by borrowing.

**defilade** (di-fī-lād', -lād') *tr.v.* -lad-ed, -lad-ing, -lades. To  
arrange (fortifications) so as to give protection from enfilad-  
ing and other fire. —*n.* The act or procedure of defilading.  
[DE + (NW)FLADE.]

**defile** (di-fīl') *tr.v.* -filed, -fil-ing, -files. 1. To make filthy or  
dirty; pollute. 2. To render impure; corrupt. 3. To profane  
or sully (a good name, for example). 4. To make unclean or  
unfit for ceremonial use; desecrate. 5. To violate the chas-  
tity of. [ME *defilen*, blend of *filen*, to defile (< OE *filan*) and  
*defoulen*, to injure < OFr. *defouler*; *de-*, down (< Lat.) +  
*fouler*, to trample. —see FULFILL.] —**de-fil'e-ment** *n.* —**de-fil'er**  
*n.* —**de-fil'ing-ly** *adv.*

**defile** (di-fīl') *intr.v.* -filed, -fil-ing, -files. To march in single  
file or in files or columns. —*n.* 1. A narrow gorge or pass  
that restricts lateral movement, as of troops. 2. A march in  
a line or lines. [Fr. *défiler*; *dé-*, off (< Lat. *de-*) + *filer*, to  
march in files < OFr., to spin < LLat. *filare* < Lat. *filum*,  
thread.]

**define** (di-fīn') *v.* -fined, -fin-ing, -fines. —*tr.* 1. To state the  
precise meaning of (a word or sense of a word, for example).  
2. To describe the nature or basic qualities of; explain: *define*  
the properties of a new drug. 3. To delineate the outline  
or form of: *a shape defined by a line*. 4. To specify distinctly:

*define the weapons to be used in limited warfare*. 5. To serve  
to distinguish; characterize. —*intr.* To make a definition.  
[ME *diffinen* < OFr. *diffiner* < Lat. *definire*, to limit; *de-*, off  
+ *finis*, end.] —**de-fīn'a-bil'i-ty** *n.* —**de-fīn'a-ble** *adj.* —  
**de-fīn'a-bly** *adv.* —**de-fīn'e-ment** *n.* —**de-fīn'er** *n.*  
**definitive** (di-fīn'it-ēv) *adj.* 1. Settled; final. 2. A word or  
expression that is defined by a definition. [Lat., neuter gen-  
erand, of *definire*, to define.]

**definitive** (di-fīn'it-ēv) *n.* pl. -fin'it-ēv-ā (-fin'it-ēv-ē-  
shā). The word or words serving to define another word or  
expression, as in a dictionary entry. [Lat., pr.p. of *definire*,  
to define.]

**definite** (dēf'it-ēv) *adj.* 1. Having distinct limits: *definite*  
restrictions on liquor sales. 2. Known positively; certain: *a*  
*definite victory*. 3. Clearly defined; precise and explicit: *a*  
*definite statement of the terms of the will*. 4. *Gram.* Limiting  
or particularizing. 5. *Bot.* a. Of a specified number not ex-  
ceeding 20, as certain floral organs, esp. stamens.  
b. Cymose; determinate. [ME *diffinitive* < Lat. *definitus*,  
p.p. of *definire*, to define.] —**de-fīn'it-ē-ly** *adv.* —**de-fīn'it-  
ness** *n.*

**definite article** *n.* *Gram.* The article *the*, which restricts or  
particularizes the noun or noun phrase following it.

**definite integral** *n.* The limit of sums with terms of the form  
 $f(x_i)\Delta x_i$ , where  $f$  is a function defined in the interval be-  
tween two numbers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $\Delta x_i$  is the length of one of  
several intervals into which the interval from  $a$  to  $b$  is di-  
vided,  $x_i$  is a number in that interval, and the limit is taken  
as the lengths of the subintervals become smaller.

**definitive** (dēf'it-ēv) *n.* 1. The act of stating a precise  
meaning or significance. 2. The statement of the meaning of  
a word, phrase, or term. 3. The act of making clear and  
distinct: *a definition of one's intentions*. 4. The state of being  
closely outlined or determined. 5. A determination of out-  
line, extent, or limits: *the definition of a nation's authority*.

6. The degree of clarity with which a televised image is re-  
ceived or a radio receives a given station. 7. The clarity of  
detail in an optically produced image, as a photograph, ef-  
fected by a combination of resolution and contrast. [ME  
*diffinitivus* < OFr. *diffinitio* < Lat. *definitio* < *definire*, to  
define.] —**de-fīn'it-iv-ly** *adv.*

**definitive** (di-fīn'it-ēv) *adj.* 1. Precisely defining or outlin-  
ing; explicit. 2. Determining finally; decisive: *authority that*  
*has been influential but not definitive*. 3. Authoritative and  
complete: *a definitive biography*. —*n.* *Gram.* A word that  
defines or limits, such as the definite article or a demonstra-  
tive pronoun. —**de-fīn'it-ē-ly** *adv.* —**de-fīn'it-ē-ness** *n.*

**definitude** (di-fīn'it-ū-dēd', -tū-dēd') *n.* The quality of being  
definite or exact; precision.

**deflagrate** (di-fī-lā-grāt') *tr.v.* -grated, -grating, -grates.  
To burn or cause to burn with great heat and in-  
tense light. [Lat. *deflagrare*, *deflagrat*; *de-* (intensive) +  
*flagrare*, to burn.] —**de-fil-gra'tion** *n.*

**deflate** (di-fī-lāt') *v.* -flated, -flating, -flates. —*tr.* 1. a. To  
release contained air or gas from. b. To collapse by releas-  
ing contained air or gas. 2. To reduce or lessen the confi-  
dence, pride, self-esteem, or certainty of. 3. *Econ.* To reduce  
the value or amount of (currency), effecting a decline in  
prices. —*intr.* To be or become deflated. [DE + (IN)FLATE.]  
—**de-fla'tor** *n.*

**deflation** (di-fī-lā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of deflating or the con-  
dition of being deflated. 2. *Econ.* A reduction in available  
currency and credit that results in a decrease in the general  
price level. —**de-fla'tion-ary** (-shā-nēr'ē) *adj.* —**de-fla'tor-  
iat** *adj.*

**deflect** (di-fīl'ēkt') *tr.v.* -flect-ed, -flecting, -flects. To  
turn aside or cause to turn aside; swerve. [Lat. *deflectere*;  
*de-*, away + *flectere*, to bend.] —**de-flec'ta-ble** *adj.* —  
**de-flec'tive** *adj.* —**de-flec'tor** *n.*

**deflection** (di-fīl'ēk'shən) *n.* 1. The act of deflecting or the  
condition of being deflected. 2. Deviation or the amount of  
deviation. 3. The deviation from zero shown by the indica-  
tor of a measuring instrument. 4. The movement of a struc-  
ture or structural part as a result of stress.

**deflexed** (di-fīl'ēks', dēf'lēks't) *adj.* *Bot.* Bent or turned  
downward at a sharp angle: *deflexed petals*. [*Lat.* *deflexus*,  
p.p. of *deflectere*, to deflect.]

**deflexion** (di-fīl'ēk'shən) *n.* Chiefly Brit. Variant of *deflec-  
tion*.

**defloration** (dēf'lō-rā'shən) *n.* The act of deflowering. [ME  
*defloraciun* < LLat. *defloratio* < *deflorare*, to deflower.]

**deflower** (dē-flo-u'ər) *tr.v.* -ered, -ering, -ers. 1. To rupture  
the hymen of (a virgin) by sexual intercourse. 2. To destroy  
the innocence of; violate. 3. To spoil the appearance or na-  
ture of; mar. [ME *deflowen* < OFr. *deflorer* < LLat. *deflorare*;  
Lat. *de-*, away + Lat. *flos*, flower.] —**de-flow'er-er** *n.*  
**defocus** (dē-fō'kəs) *tr.v.* -cused, -cusing, -cuses also  
-cussed, -cusing, -cuses. To cause (a beam or a lens) to  
deviate from an accurate focus. —*n.* The result of defocus-  
ing.

**defog** (dē-fōg', -fōg') *tr.v.* -fogged, -fog-ging, -fogs. To re-  
move fog from. —**de-fog'ger** *n.*

**defoliant** (dē-fō'lē-ənt) *n.* A chemical sprayed or dusted  
on plants to cause the leaves to fall off.

**defoliate** (dē-fō'lē-āt') *v.* -ated, -ating, -ates. —*tr.* 1. To  
deprive (a tree or other plant) of leaves. 2. To cause the

/ ē be / fife / g gag / h hat / hw which / i pit / pie / ir pier /  
pot / o toe / p paw, for / oi noise / ou out / oo took / oo boot /

p pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish / t tight / th thin, path / th this, bathe / ü cut / ür urge / v valve / w with / y yes / z zebra, size /  
zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / æ Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ü Fr. tu, Ger. über / xh Ger. ich, Scot. loch / N Fr. bon.